



# **ABANTU for Development**

## **Report of a Two-Day Workshop On Economic/Budget Literacy:**

### **The Gender Perspective**

**14-15 July 2004**

**Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

**South-West Zone**

**(Workshop 2 of 6)**

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## **2.0 Organizations and Acknowledgement**

The two-day workshop took place at D’Rovans Hotel, Francis Aiyegbeni Close, IBB Way, Ring Road, Ibadan from 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2004. ABANTU’s Project Officer Bassey Anita Okedi was responsible for overall coordination of the program with support from Folashade Ajayi who was employed temporarily for the workshop. Dr. Bola Akanji was responsible for program design and planning.

Many people contributed significantly to the success of this workshop. Thanks are due to USAID for full sponsorship of the program and to MSI for making it possible for us to be part of the project. We are grateful to all the participants for their hard work and serious attitude to all topics covered and for generating thought provoking discussions on the budgeting system in Nigeria.

## **3.0 Participants Profile**

Eighteen organizations and representatives of government were invited for the program. Seventeen participants, six male and eleven female, attended the workshop from Ogun, Osun, Lagos, Ekiti, Ondo and Oyo States. They were executive directors, program coordinators, program officers, information officer and policy makers. The selected NGOs were those working on issues of health, women empowerment, micro economy, poverty alleviation, governance, education and HIV/AIDS.

## **4.0 Structure of Workshop**

The workshop was structured in sessions with each session building on the previous one and covering a component area. Time allotted for each session varied and depended on the depth of coverage or on the participation of the groups. Often the time boundaries were negotiated between participants and the Technical Adviser and extra time was allowed, especially during group work when groups felt a need to discuss issues in more detail.

The workshop was such that participants were introduced to gender concepts before going on to look at an overview of the economic system and macroeconomic policy through a gender lens. The first day ended with an overview of budgets and budgeting process.

This foundation provided the necessary background knowledge for the following day, when the focus was on gender budgets and gender budget analysis. In place of the planned group work, an interactive session was held on how to make Ministry of Women Affairs in Nigeria function better. The day closed with a technical session on sectoral issues and their applications to gender and budgets, focusing on agriculture and environment.

## **5.0 Methodology**

Sessions were conducted in the form of presentations using PowerPoint. Responses from participants came in the form of group discussions, plenary presentations and report back sessions. Sessions closed with daily evaluations. A final evaluation was conducted on the last day and action plans were written to elicit how participants planned to use the lessons learned from the workshop.

## 6.0 Introductory Activities

The workshop started with a welcome address by ABANTU's Project Officer, Bassey Anita Okedi. She introduced ABANTU for Development and intimated participants with its goals and objectives. She highlighted the objectives of the workshop and introduced the PROSPECT project and ABANTU's Technical Adviser (TA).

Each participant gave a brief introduction and activities of their organization and gave the name they wished to be called for the duration of the workshop.

Participants were representing organizations working in the following areas:

- Women empowerment
- Micro economy
- Health
- Governance
- Poverty alleviation
- Education

The following social contract binding participants at the workshop were suggested and accepted. This was to guide participants' behavior during the workshop:

- Respect for one another's view
- Punctuality
- All mobile phones should be put on vibration
- Full participation
- Honest views
- No distractions
- No dull moment
- Starting and ending with prayers

Participants volunteered to take up the following roles for the duration of the workshop.

### Tasks

<b>Roles</b>	<b>Day One/Names</b>	<b>Day Two/Names</b>
Rapporteur	Mama Motherless Baby	Carlene Gafar
Time keeper	Gafar	Doyin
Monitor	Carlene	Sherrifa
Energizer coordinator	G. Mama	Titi

## **6.1 Overview of PROSPECT**

Mr. Raphael Odunlami a representative of PROSPECT's Chief of Party, Mr. Paul King, came in later in the day for the workshop. He apologized for coming late and explained to participants why PROSPECT's Chief of Party could not be present at the workshop. He introduced PROSPECT Project and explained its relationship with the subcontractors and grantees. He also explained the objectives of the project stressing the importance of civil society participation in economic system in Nigeria. He urged participants to learn as much as they can to properly equip themselves to transfer knowledge acquired at the workshop to members of their constituencies.

## **6.2 Analysis of participants' expectations**

What participants expect from the program:

- To learn what gender budgeting constitutes;
- Budget analysis;
- To interact with other participants;
- To gain knowledge on budgeting;
- Acquire knowledge on gender issues;
- Capacity building;
- Actualization of women's role in economic and budget system; and
- Skills on budget monitoring.

What participants expect from facilitators:

- Analytical framework and strategies in achieving the articulated roles and responsibilities;
- To use a participatory approach in the process of facilitation;
- More exposition to gender budget analysis;
- To impart knowledge and produce materials that will improve capacity in economic empowerment from a gender perspective;
- Have good facilitating skills;
- Tolerance;
- Should be time conscious;
- Should be knowledgeable and
- To support, encourage and guide participants

What participants expect from other participants:

- Respect for each others views;
- Sharing of knowledge, information and experiences;

- Respect workshop contract
- Punctuality, sincerity and active participation
- Form a network that will positively influence the budget process in Nigeria
- Friendship and networking; and
- Teamwork.

What participants are prepared to give:

- Share information/skills and experiences;
- Share knowledge on budgeting process in Nigeria;
- Share knowledge on gender equity;
- Good work relationship with other participants and;
- Full attention during the workshop.

## **7.0 WORKSHOP SESSIONS**

### **7.1 Session One: Gender Concepts**

To ascertain participants' level of understanding of gender, the Technical Adviser conducted an exercise to stimulate participants thinking of some key economic terms as it relates to gender. See Session 1 Handout I. The results of these activities are also attached as annex 1.

#### **Analysis of exercise**

The following observations were drawn from the exercises:

- Gender is not all about women;
- National policies are not gender sensitive;
- There is need for gender equity in the economic system;
- Micro-credit will provide access to capital for some women;
- Nigerian women are not economically empowered;
- Education is important for women to bridge gender gap in development;
- Gender is socially constructed and it defines ability and capabilities of people and
- In Nigeria our gender construct tend to favor heterosexual male.

Dr Akanji highlighted the difference between women's practical and strategic needs. She told participants that when defending gender sensitivity they should relate it to economic growth in order to substantiate their claims. She explained that gender is socially constructed around biological sex differences. Dr Akanji reiterated that gender mainstreaming means considering gender as an issue in all its ramifications. She said an understanding of gender, as women's issue must change so that both men and women can benefit from development instead of always focusing on women.

The TA explained the following concepts using Handout 2a

- Gender;
- Practical gender needs;
- Strategic gender needs;
- Intrahousehold dynamics;
- Interhousehold relations; and
- Gender mainstreaming.

To highlight a shift in understanding of gender problems participants were given Handout 2b, which explained the following:

- Early thinking;
- Current thinking;
- Problems; and
- Approach.

## **7.2 Session Two: Overview of Economic System and Economic Development Policies**

### **Objectives of the session**

- Make participants understand how any economy works and how national income is constructed;
- Understanding of the significance of different sectors of the economy;
- Understanding of the role of government in shaping an economic system through policies; and
- Relate to different types of policies and policy effects in the Nigerian economy.

To arouse discussions for this session the TA asked how the foreign exchange rate could be linked to the rate of crime or poverty in the country.

### **Participants' comments:**

- The rate of foreign exchange has a direct impact on crime rate in the country, when the exchange rate is high it benefits only the rich, who use it as an avenue to make money, and so there is the tendency that crime rate will be high because the poor and the jobless do not have access to resources.
- If the rate of crime is high in the country investors will shy away, and that will definitely affect economic growth and this could lead to high exchange rate.
- High exchange rate will lead to money laundering.

- People desperately want to bring in goods from outside due to the high quality and high exchange rate that gives maximum profit for imported goods.
- The rate of crime and lack of security in the country limits productivity of labor

**Question:**

What will happen when ECOWAS introduces the Eco currency for the region?

**Comments/contributions:**

There are potentials and threats to the introduction of a common currency for the region, there will be losers and winners. The major aim of the introduction of a common currency is for sustainable growth to promote trade within the region, this creates competition and this could lead to a stronger currency. Anticipated threat is that it will encourage crime but in the long run it will be beneficial to all.

The role of government in setting rules to guide production activities was discussed using Handout 3c. At the end of the session an analysis (problems and prospects) of Nigerian public policy framework was discussed with participants. It was very interactive as the following were discussed from different perspectives as it affects the economy of the country.

- Economic reform (liberalization policies);
- Privatization policy;
- Petroleum Pricing Policy;
- Income Policy; and
- NEEDS.

### **7.3 Session Three: The Economic System and Microeconomic Policy Through a Gender Lens**

**Objectives of the session**

- A Gendered Vision of the Economy;
- A Gendered Analysis of Public Policy; and
- A Gendered model of the circular flow of income

The TA explained the objectives of the session. She explained that Macro-economy through a gender lens means seeing a gender view of the economic system. To buttress her point she said there are other ways of viewing the economic system, it could be through age grouping, class grouping, rural or urban grouping and environmental grouping. Wage inequality and non-consideration of women's unpaid labor in agriculture and the informal sector she said lowers the value of national income.

The TA explained the linkages in the economic system.



A participant asked how government spends excess money from crude oil.

Response

The money goes into expenditure. The TA explained that these excesses account for supplementary budget, which she explained are necessitated to make provisions for projects that were not included in the original budget, this she added could be due to error or emergencies.

A participant observed that once there is a change in regime the first thing the new government does is to send a supplementary budget for approval.

## **7.4 Session Four: Budgets and the Budgeting Process in Nigeria**

The session started with the TA asking the question ‘what is a budget’?

The following are responses from participants:

- Plan for a year on what you want to spend
- An evaluation of what you expect to come out of whatever money you want to spend
- A document containing details of income and expenditure for a given period of time
- A plan for the future that is translated into fiscal terms, it is the end product of the planning process itself

The TA commented that the definitions given are all high tech, explaining that as individuals we have our budgets too no matter how informal it looks or sounds. She defined a budget as a statement of proposed expenditure for a fixed period or for a specific project or program including the means of financing the expenditure. She explained that the main purpose of a budget is to prioritize needs for maximum satisfaction.

She defined a government budget and differentiated it from any other budget saying that government has resources inform of revenue which are derived from various sources and they also have development goals for the people in different sectors of the economy. She pointed out that these different sectors have different interest and agitations, which the government tries to satisfy based on their priority area of focus for the period.

The TA explained that the budget process is a cycle with the following stages: conception, preparation, approval, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation. She added that budgets could be classified into capital and recurrent expenditures.

She advised NGOs to be concerned about the entering point to the budget cycle, and pointed out that emphasis should be on amount allocated, amount released and what the money was spent on.

**The following were identified as sources of government income:**

- Import taxes;

- Excise duties;
- Rents and royalties (mining, property, fishing rights etc.);
- Taxes (personal income, VAT or sales, profit, capital gains, pools/betting, property taxes); and
- Fees and licenses (liquor, market, registrations, stamp duties etc.)

Examples of expenditure by the government's main subdivisions were discussed as well as the responsibilities of the different tiers of government (Handout 5e). In addition, the budget process/cycle was discussed in details (Handout 5b). The following stages were identified in the budget process:

- Budget Review (conception);
- Budget Formulation (preparation);
- Budget Approval and Appropriation;
- Budget Implementation; and
- Budget Monitoring and Control (management).

In conclusion budget analysis was defined and the reasons for budget analysis and whose responsibility it is to analyze the budget, as well as the definition of a participatory budget, government's role, and levels of participation were also discussed. The following were given as examples of participatory budgets; gender budgets, green budgets, pro-poor budgets, alternative budgets, etc.

There was an extensive and interesting debate on whose view was represented by legislators the government or the people.

### **Question/comments**

At what stage can civil society intervene in the budget circle?

A participant responded that using the South African experience it is best at the conception stage, she suggested that government could go to the grassroots for contributions in form of referendums this could be collected by civil society organisations, who will submit to government.

Another participant added that in Nigeria the budgeting process is not participatory and the document itself is very technical.

It was generally agreed by participants that budgets in Nigeria are political and so it is difficult to influence government once a decision has been taken. It was however suggested that budget processes should follow a bottom-up approach and should involve the grassroots.

### **Group Exercise see Exercise Session 2 & 3**

Two working groups addressed two different forms of budget analysis. Group 1 was to address the problems of budgeting in Nigeria (see Exercise Session 3)

Group 2 was to discuss budget implementation in Nigeria: performance analysis.

The findings of both groups were outlined and debated during the day two sessions.

## **DAY TWO**

The day started with a recap of Day One sessions by report writers. This was done in detail and helped participants reflect on the previous days work before day two's activities. At plenary participants made their presentations based on previous day's group work.

### **Group I**

Compare allocations to real and social sectors, using specific examples of line ministries

- Assess policy consistency of government over time
- Compare trends in recurrent capital expenditure and discuss implications for productive activities.

### **Real Sector - Agriculture**

#### **Situation that need to be addressed**

- Use of crude instruments/crude methods of farming
- Lack of fertilizers and materials
- Accessibility to land ownership
- Insecurity of farm materials
- Transportation

#### **Gender Sensitive Policies to address the issue**

- Providing infrastructure at subsidized prices
- Education on use and maintenance of such equipment
- Encouraging formation of farmers cooperative groups/societies
- Price control mechanism
- Review land use act

### **Programs**

- Farmers cooperative societies
- Community radio
- Training programs
- Advocacy

- Provision of storage facilities

## **Social Sector - Education**

### **1. Situations**

- Low accessibility of girl child to formal education
- Child labor
- Early marriage
- Feminization of poverty
- Sexual discrimination

### **2. Policies**

- Compulsory free/basic education
- Gender issues added to curriculum
- Female participation

### **Ministry**

- Awareness programs
- Vocational skills centers
- Technology/ICT
- Female participation in politics
- Adequate publicity

### **3. Programs**

- Universal Basic Education
- Advocacy

### **4. Impact**

- Increase productivity
- Increase in work force
- Access to social amenities
- Increase in output
- Increased employment
- Increased revenue

## **Group Work – Group 2**

Select 4 sectors (real and social)

- Identify some gender indicators or situation that need to be addressed
- Proffer necessary gender - sensitive policies to address the issues
- Highlight specific programs to achieve the policy goals
- What budgetary impact will it have, given the affected population

How can the Ministry of Women Affairs be transformed in order to achieve gender - sensitive policies and budgets?

**Selection – 2 Sectors**

1. Economic
2. Social and Community Services

**Gender Indicators or Situation that need to be addressed**

1. Agriculture: more men have access to credit, land and technology

**Solution**

- ✓ Credit: Encourage cooperative groups to facilitate joint-liability
- 2. Encourage the informal sectors to be involved in micro-financing
- 3. They should encourage the location of NACRDB in all local governments in the country

**Policy**

All corporate bodies should contribute a percentage of their profits to finance agricultural loans

**Program**

Introduction of agricultural tax to be monitored and collected by the Board of Internal Revenue

**Land****Policy**

In order to address imbalance in land ownership, cost of land should be reduced and cooperative farming encouraged

**Program**

1. Government should open more lands for farming
2. There should be public enlightenment programs for farmers in the rural areas

**Technology****Policy**

It should be related to the needs of the farmers e.g. tractor

**Programs**

1. Implementation should be designed to meet local needs by appropriate institutions and private organizations.
2. The cost of implementation should be subsidized

**What Budgetary Impact**

1. Increased income
2. Better standard of living
3. Increased production
4. Increased employment

**Ministry of Women Affairs**

## Problems

- ✓ Insufficient funding/revenue.
- ✓ Personal interest overriding national interest

## Solution

- Inquiries - from line Ministry etc
- Lobby - Officials, the different levels of the legislative arm of the government - Home Committee.
- Get the involvement/participation of the target groups - educate, enlightenment,
- Mobilization for advocacy action
- Legislative Advocacies - Lobbying that will make an impact on the budget.

Intended effect	Unintended effect
i. To meet current identified needs	i. Gives room for corruption through its manipulation
ii. To provide additional funds	ii. Creates a deficit budget

5.
  - a. Yes due to selfish personal interest of those involved
  - b. In a democratic setting there is a lot of opposition and politicking, fear of opposition and reprisal, which leads the government into disrepute.
  - c. Seeking public opinions, the involvement of the media and other pressure groups, the education of the public on the process - all-aiming at a positive change.
6.
  - a. Politicking between the Executive and Legislative arms of government  
Cumbersome bureaucratic administrative process
  - b. Political interests and inputs - party interest group  
Regional interest  
Ethnic, religious interest

	Capital	Recurrent Expenditure	Remarks
1999			B The government policy on budget can be seen to be inconsistent
Agric	6912.6	5238 2.306	
Education	8516.6	23047	
2000			2 The trends in current and capital expenditures display a negative reflection on productive activities of the nation. This could be traced to various limitations at the national level.
Agric	8803.2	4206.0	
Education	10529.2	39034.0	
2001			1. There is too much dependence
	57879.0	7064.9	
	19860.0	39884.6	
2002			
Agric	32364.4	12439.4	
Education	9215.0	100240.2	
2003			

Agric Education	8510.9	7534.3	on the oil sector and this determine to a great extend national performance.
	14680.2	64755.9	

## 7.5 Session Five: Gender Budgets and Gender Budget Analysis

The TA gave the definition of a gender budget as one that seeks to ensure that all interests are taken care of. That is, one that will be to the benefit of both men and women.

### Objectives of the Session:

Basic understanding of the following issues related to Gender Budget Analysis:

- The rationale for gender budgets;
- The meaning of gender budgets or gender-sensitive budgeting;
- The strategic goals for gender budgets;
- The advantages of a gender budget;
- The sequence of action required for gender budget analysis;
- The methodological tools of gender budget analysis; and
- The opportunities and challenges that go with the process of gender budget

Dr. Akanji stated that a gender budget is one that mainstreams the interests of both men and women in all sectors of the economy, and seeks to ensure fair allocations to all and greater allocation given to those spheres of life and society where the achievement of gender equity can be promoted or leveraged.

The TA explained that gender budgets are not women's budgets and do not clamor for special budgetary allocation for women. A gender budget is not prepared by women alone, but by both men and women. She gave the following rationale for a gender sensitive budget:

- Failure of global pro-women declarations to achieve gender equity;
- A budget is a statement of political commitment;
- Budgets target high-priority sectors, mainly those that are market-oriented or revenue yielding;
- Gender budgets are related to anti-poverty programming; and
- Gender budgets address equity issues.

### Key learning points for gender budgets:

- Inclusion of mechanisms that will remove constraints to the participation of women;
- Inclusion of deliberate mechanisms to target vulnerable groups (e.g. women in agriculture, skill training program for school drop-outs, capital leverage for income-generating projects);
- Must be demand-driven. This entails a process of participatory needs-identification, which must precede the budget design;

- Relative simplicity of project designs so that the vulnerable can participate;
- Involving high level of partnership between the government and civil society;
- Incorporation of strong institutional mechanisms to ensure sustainability;
- Guarantee of financial sustainability – cost-effective or have elements of cost sharing;
- Consistent with national development objectives – minimizes the risk of future jettisoning;
- Lastly, it must be pro-poor. If it is pro-poor, it is likely to be pro-women. This is because women have been identified as a significant proportion of the poor in developing countries.

In conclusion, the TA said that there is need to subject the process of budget conception, preparation, implementation and control to critical assessment.

### **Comments**

A participant advised that when advocating for gender sensitivity it is important not to aim at equity, as this sometimes could be seen as being confrontational, he said gender advocates should avoid this approach to achieve positive results.

### **Reactions from other participants**

A participant said that in gender advocacy the best approach is political presentation, size up your audience and be diplomatic in your presentation putting into consideration the culture of your audience to avoid being misunderstood.

The TA advised that equity does not always mean equality, it means fairness within the limit of what can be done at a particular time, she added that gender experts should not be radical in their advocacy effort because it does not go well with our culture.

Another participant explained that patriarchal nature of Nigerians makes it difficult to pursue gender equity.

### **Other comments**

- ✓ The Nigerian constitution is not gender sensitive
- ✓ Nigerian men are very conservative when it comes to women issues no matter their level of education this is a negative factor as high percentage of men are in decision making positions
- ✓ Some of these factors are due to socialization
- ✓ There is need for gender training at all levels of governance

The TA stressed that for Policy Makers to mainstream gender in development gender experts have to do macro economic analysis using the same model the government is using for a better understanding of issues highlighted by the analysis.

## **7.6 Session Six: Interactive Session**



## **How can the Ministry of Women Affairs function better to achieve its set objectives?**

### **Challenges:**

- Have no defined role as it relates to gender equality and gender mainstreaming;
- Lack of adequate budgetary allocation to function effectively;
- Lack of gender awareness on the part of policy makers;
- Stereotype attached to Ministry staff;
- People see gender workers as weak;
- Ministry staff have their promotions delayed;
- The Ministry is seen as the answer to gender equity;
- Other Ministries do not see any need for gender focal officers to ensure gender mainstreaming; and
- Qualified staffs are transferred to other Ministries.

### **Suggestions for a better Ministry of Women Affairs:**

- There is need for gender training at all levels to create awareness to enable easy communication;
- A gender sensitive budget will take care of most problems of inequality;
- The Ministry of Women Affairs should be a parastatal on its own to promote professionalism;
- There is need to inculcate gender studies into the education system in Nigeria;
- Gender workers should encourage networking with Ministries of Women Affairs;
- The ministry needs to work very closely with NGOs and
- The Ministry should have well outlined plan of action for program implementation.

## **7.7 Session Seven: Sectoral Issues and their application to Gender and Budgets: Focusing on Agriculture and Environment Sectors**

This was an interactive session. The TA began by presenting the linkages of the economy and the environment. She spoke on the livelihoods of men and women and their impact on the environment, both as cause and effect. For example, social pressures exacerbate negative environmental effects from the activities of women relative to that of men. Environmental sustainability depends on the articulation of economic policies that pay attention to social inequalities. Several indicators (eco-economic indicators) have been designed to monitor the effect of the economy on the environment. Twelve of these indicators were discussed in this session (see Handout 7).

In the case of agriculture, the TA proffered some effects of agriculture policies on the lives of men and women. For example, the effect of fertilizer subsidy removal on its cost and, inter alia, the yield of male versus female farms due to inequality of access to the import market.

An interactive session followed to discuss the gendered effects of the eco-economic indicators (e.g. rapid population growth). Time was also spent identifying policies and programs that need to be put in place and budgeted for in order to mitigate these negative effects.

The ability to articulate the linkages and negative effects on women or men empower NGOs to advocate for creating gender budgets, i.e. ones that include budgetary allocations for women (or men) that will help to reduce the negative effects. Participants actively engaged in these discussions and came up with many insightful dimensions such as the need to program against male-preference in families, which leads to population explosion.

## 7.8 Session Eight: Action Planning

### Objectives of the Session

- To assist participants draw up a realistic and achievable action plan to disseminate information learned during the workshop;
- Because this was the last session of the workshop, participants were given the opportunity to reflect on what they had learned and to decide on the line of action for the future;
- Participants were asked to mention the two most important messages they were taking back with them, as well as:
  - How they will use such message;
  - Actions they will take;
  - Who will take the action;
  - Where and when the action will be taken; and
  - Foreseen obstacles and foreseen opportunities. (See appendix)

Written evaluations were taken from participants and with that the workshop came to a close

## 8.0 Workshop Evaluation

### 8.1 Overall Evaluation

Training Aspect	Excellent	V. Good	Average	Poor	V. Poor
Aims and objectives clearly stated	80%	20%			
Aims and objectives relevant	93.33%	6.67%			
Appropriate methodology used to					

meet aims and objectives	40%	46.67%	13.33%		
Structure of workshop	40%	53.33%	6.67%		
Content of workshop	66.66%	33.34%			
Atmosphere in group discussion	73.33%	26.67%			
Level of participation in groups	93.33%	6.67%			
Time allocation	40%	33.33%	13.33%	13.33%	
Facilitators support	73.33%	20%	6.67%		

#### **Most useful modules:**

- Gender Budget analysis;
- Gender budgeting;
- Interactive session; and
- Budget process.

#### **Improvements for subsequent trainings:**

- More time allotted for workshop;
- More facilitators;
- Clearer presentations; and
- More practical sessions

#### **How will you use lessons learned:**

- Incorporate gender in project implementation;
- Step down training for rural women;
- Organize similar workshop for grassroots women;
- Include step down training in organisations activities and
- In-house training for staff.

#### **Suggestions:**

- ABANTU to provide platform for networking and mentoring to young gender specialists;
- Consider community radio for dissemination of information;
- There should be follow up;
- State and local government approaches should be addressed to enhance grassroots participation in the budget process;
- Put in place strong lobby group for next years budget;
- Legislative needs such training;
- ABANTU should issue certificates for training; and
- The workshop has been an eye opener to gender issues more than ever before.

## **8.2 Daily Evaluation**

### **Day One**

An analysis of day one activities showed that 87.5% of participants found the sessions very valuable, while 12.5% said the sessions were valuable. Overall participants found the sessions useful.

The most important modules learned by participants include Gender Budget analysis, followed by Gender concepts and participatory budgeting. The most difficult things that participants think need to be changed as it relates to most of the modules are: involvement of grassroots in training and keeping to time.

#### **Suggestions to improve individual sessions**

- ✓ More time allotted to gender concepts
- ✓ Involvement of more government officials for better understanding of gender

#### **Other comments:**

- The size of the group made it more effective and interactive;
- Sessions were well treated; and
- Participants have more confidence to discuss the budget unlike before.

### **Day Two**

75% of Participants found the sessions very valuable while 25% found the sessions valuable. Overall participants found the sessions very useful. The most difficult things identified by participants is that statistics should be made to accommodate people who are not friendly with figures and the level of participation of participants. The most important modules in order of preference were:

- Sectoral issues and their application to gender;
- Programs of other women affairs ministries; and
- Role of civil society in the budgeting process.

#### **Suggestions to improve individual sessions:**

- In dealing with gender budget analysis local government budgets should be used

#### **Other comments:**

- There is need for continued training of such for civil society to ensure information dissemination to all at regular intervals;
- Organizers have done a wonderful job and the facilitator displayed a highly organized academic expertise;
- Increase number of days for subsequent workshops;
- There should be follow up in terms of sending relevant materials to participants; and

- The workshop id thought provoking and has raised a lot of burning issues in one mind.

### **8.3 ABANTU's Self-Evaluation**

An analysis of the participants' expectations of the workshop showed that they came with high enthusiasm and full understanding of the purposes of the workshop especially as it relates to gender. Their level of participation was high, as shown by the depth of discussions and comments. The group work and plenary presentations emphasized this fact. The interest of the participants was maintained by varying the activities. Participants remained in focus for the duration of the workshop. Evaluation of the workshop by participants showed that their expectations were met, especially their expectation of the facilitator.

The binding of the handouts into a booklet left no room for complaint by participants. Subsequently ABANTU needs to maintain a link serve to encourage networking and information sharing on Gender Budgets. This will maintain the tempo and help to track participants follow up of workshop action plan with a view to disseminate information on relevant issues.

### **8.4 Lessons learned**

The lack of interest of most government officials in the training has not been properly addressed. Most of the civil servants invited did not come. There is need to re-strategize to improve on this.

ABANTU handling its own logistics and administrative arrangements for this workshop helped eliminate some fears of location of hotel and facilities available for training. Some representatives of civil society organisations who were invited on recognition of their contribution to the issue did not show up in person, rather they said representatives. This robbed the workshop of the opportunity to share and learn from their experiences sometimes the representative was not knowledgeable enough to make the most minimal contribution to the process.

## **APPENDIX A: WORKSHOP INVITATION**

### **INVITATION TO A WORKSHOP ON “ECONOMIC /BUDGET LITERACY: THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE” IBADAN, July 14 – 15, 2004**

ABANTU for Development is a gender-oriented Non-Governmental Organization, which supports and builds the capacity of local women-focused organisations and NGOs to engage actively with and influence policymaking processes from a gender perspective. ABANTU's approach to development is one that is participatory and people centered. This means that our work is primarily for the benefit of the people and communities and that, we aim to analyze and address the issues and inequalities within and between women and men, boys and girls.

ABANTU is one of the five-core partners of the PROSPECT Project. Promoting Stakeholders Participation in Economic Transformation (PROSPECT) is a USAID funded Project which is focused on creating opportunity to build the capacity of civil society/stakeholders to effectively engage in the economic transition of the nation especially as it relates to the budgeting process.

Economic reforms through macro economic policy prescriptions impact differently on women and men due to their unequal positions within the formal economy and the society. The increasing poverty among women has been linked to their status and power in the family, unequal positions they hold in the labor market and treatment they receive under social welfare systems.

Consequently, it has become apparent that budgets ought not be gender neutral as development can best be assessed and measured when national instruments and strategies give requisite attention to the diversities inherent in needs and demands of both sexes. The national budget provides the instrument, which can best propel such development.

In all these the complete understanding and participation of all stakeholders in the processes stand out as a paramount key for success, herein lies the relevance of PROSPECT project. The project will build the capacity of women groups and NGOs with a view to broaden their understanding of the Economic/Budgeting process and how they can be effective in advocating for gender mainstreaming and a participatory budgeting process. Creating a network that will address these issues on a continual basis is also one of the key objectives of the project.

ABANTU for Development and Management Systems International MSI, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), invites you to a two-day workshop on Economic/budget Literacy: The Gender Perspective. The workshop is scheduled to take place at Ibadan from Wednesday July 14<sup>th</sup> to Thursday July 15<sup>th</sup> at the Conference Hall, D'Rovans Hotel, Francis Aiyegbeni Close, IBB Way, Ring Road, Ibadan, 9.00am – 5.00pm daily.

The workshop will focus on issues such as a) Overview of the economic system, b) creating a gender aware vision of the Macro-economy, c) Economic systems through a gender lens, d) Budget and the budgeting process in Nigeria e) Gender Budget Analysis.

Accommodation has been reserved at the same venue for those of you coming from outside Oyo State. You would be expected to check into the hotel in the evening of Tuesday July 13<sup>th</sup> and depart before 12 noon on Friday July 16<sup>th</sup>. ABANTU and PROSPECT will take care of your feeding and accommodation during the duration of the workshop as well reimburse your traveling cost from your state capital to the workshop and back.

Please confirm participation as soon as possible preferably by email ([nco@abantu.org](mailto:nco@abantu.org)), to enable us conclude arrangement for your stay. You can also call Helen on 062-247066, or Anita on 0803 612 6151.

Looking forward to welcoming you at Ibadan.

Yours Sincerely

Helen Kezie-Nwoha  
Program Coordinator.

## APPENDIX B: WORKSHOP AGENDA

### ECONOMIC/BUDGET LITERACY WORKSHOP FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS 14-15 July 2004, Ibadan

#### Workshop Program

Sessions	Topic		Remarks
<b>Day 1</b>			
1	Introductions, Objectives and Gender Concepts	9.30 – 11.00 (1hr 30min)	Ice breaking exercise, needs assessment selection of Reporters
2	Overview of Economic System and Economic Development Policies	11.00 – 12.00 (1hr)	Technical session, multimedia and hand outs
	Coffee break	12.00 – 12.30 (30min)	
3	The Economic System and Macroeconomic policy thru a gender Lens	12.30 – 2.00 (1hr 30min)	Multimedia/Interactive
	Lunch break	2.00 – 3.30 (1hr 30mins)	
4	Overview of Budgets and Budgeting Process	3.30 – 4.30	Technical, multimedia and hand-outs
5	Group work on Participatory Budgeting	4.30 – 5.30 (1hr 30mins)	Three groups
<b>Day 2</b>			
6	Recap/Report from group work Gender-based analysis	9.00 – 9.30 (30min)	General Reporters Group Reporters, Flip charts
7	Gender Budgets and Gender Budget Analysis	9.30 – 11.00 (1hr 30min)	Multimedia/interactive
8	Group work on Gender based Budget and Policy Analysis	11.00 – 12.00 1hr	Two Groups on budget Two Groups on Policy
	Coffee break	12.00 – 12.30 30min	
9	Sectoral Policy Issues from a gender perspective: Environment, Agriculture and Micro-enterprises	12.30 – 2.00 1hr 30min	Technical/Interactive Hand-outs
	Lunch	2.00 – 3.00 1hr	
9	Plenary session	3.00 – 4.00 1hr	Future Re-orientation?? Reports, Flip Charts
10	Evaluation and wrap-up	4.00 – 5.00 1hr	“Students Parliament”



## APPENDIX C: PARTICIPANTS' ACTION PLAN

<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>State of operation</b>	<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Sector of interest</b>	<b>Action to be taken</b>	<b>By whom</b>	<b>Where/when</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Community Women and Development	Oyo	Participation in the Budgeting process and budget analyze	Socio economic empowerment of women	Train staff and members on gender budgeting and network with other organisations	Program coordinator	My community July-Sept 2004	Number of staff trained Number of women leaders trained Outcome of activities
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center	Lagos	Gender implications of budgeting	Education	WARDC is working on a budget law that will guide the process of budgeting, we will ensure that the law is gender sensitive	Program officer	July-August 2004	Law on budgeting passed
Women Initiative and Development	Oyo	Gender budgets	Women empowerment	Workshop in Oye Ekiti on Budgeting	Dr. Okunade Dr Ofi	2005 when funding is available	Number of people trained
Gender and Development Action	Lagos	Gender representation is very crucial in budgeting to ensure effectiveness and develop the nation	Governance	Advocacy through GADA publication	Project Officer	August – December 2004	Gender sensitive budgets become a reality in Nigeria
Association for Grassroots Development	Ogun	Advocacy/lobbying strategies	Poverty Alleviation	Step down training at local government levels	Program officer	August-Sept 2004	Responsive gender groups at four local levels
Women and Development Movement	Osun	Viewing everything from a gender perspective	Empowerment	Grassroots mobilization on gender budgeting	Program Officer	August	Assessment of the beneficiary
Intervention for the less privileged	Ondo	Budget implementation in Nigeria	Micro economics	Step down training at the local government level	Program Officer	October-Nov 2004	Infrastructure problems Unavailability of policy paper
WAF Project	Oyo	Gender Concept	Conflict resolution	Information dissemination	Program Officer	In the next six months	Assessment of target audience

Business and Professional Women	Ekiti	Practical and strategic gender needs should reflect in all activities and should be defended at all levels of government and public sector	Reproductive Health	Step down training	Executive Director	Before commencement of program	Number of participants, materials used
Country Women's Association of Nigeria – COWAN	Ondo		Micro credit	Step down training for grassroots women in collaboration with Ministry of Women Affairs	Executive Director	July – September 2004	Training carried out Number of women trained Number of government officials trained

## APPENDIX D: PARTICIPANT LIST

S/n o.	Name	Organization	Address	Gender
1.	Taiwo Oluwafunmilalo	Women and Development Movement (WADEM)	5 Fola Falena Street P. O. Box 46, Opposite Capital Hotel Osogbo Osun State. Tel: 035 - 243945 Fax: 234 - 035-243205 GSM: 080 - 33892909 Email: <a href="mailto:wadem_osogbo@yahoo.com">wadem_osogbo@yahoo.com</a>	Female
2.	Gafar Ajao	Ministry of Women Affairs Ogun State	Government Secretariat, Oketmosan, Abeokuta Tel: 039 - 240531 Fax: 039-240531 Email: <a href="mailto:waf_project@yahoo.co.uk">waf_project@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Male
3.	Hon. Yomi Whyte	Association for Grassroots Development (AGD)	29 Ayetoro Road, Kabirotire Junction, Lafenwa, Abeokuta, Ogun State Tel: 080 - 37252107 Email: <a href="mailto:grassrootdev@yahoo.com">grassrootdev@yahoo.com</a>	Male
4.	Ajayi M. O. (Mrs.)	Women Development and Cooperatives	Gateway Hotel, Ibrahim Babangida Boulevard, Kuto, P. O. Box 4254 Ibara, Abeokuta Tel: 080-33520627 or 080-55913135 Email: <a href="mailto:wadeconig@yahoo.com">wadeconig@yahoo.com</a>	Female
5.	Titilope Salaam	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center (WARDC)	17/19, Allen Avenue Oshoppey Plaza, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Ikeja, Lagos. Tel: 01-4977101 080-37002236 Email: <a href="mailto:titi_salaam@yahoo.com">titi_salaam@yahoo.com</a>	Female
6.	Busola Babalola	Gender and Development Action (GADA)	14, Adebola Street Adeniran Ogunsanya Surulere Lagos. Tel: 01-5840371 Email: <a href="mailto:gadanigeria@yahoo.com">gadanigeria@yahoo.com</a>	Female
7.	Adedoyin A. Erinle	Business Professional Women	Clo Olari Adajuyigbe Ewis Palace Ado Ekiti or P. O. Box 1990 Akure Ondo	Female

			State Tel: 030-250910 Fax" 030-250910	
8.	Balogun Olajumoke	WAF Project	No. 60, Francis Okediji Street, New Bodija, Oyo State, Wolimot Asabi Foundation Project Tel: 080 - 23172549 Email: <a href="mailto:Jumoke_Balogun2002@yahoo.com">Jumoke_Balogun2002@yahoo.com</a>	Female
9.	Carlene Angela Alaja-Browne	Women Development Center	Lagos State Women Development Center, Oba Oginje Road Pan Cinema, Agege Lagos Tel: 080 - 33032775 Email: <a href="mailto:ckinkbrowne@yahoo.com">ckinkbrowne@yahoo.com</a>	Female
10	Sherifah Taleat - Abayomi	Community Women and Development (COWAD) Nigeria	16 Fadeyi Street Agbowo U.I Ibadan Tel: 02-8105596/8105359 Fax 02-8105596 GSM: 080 - 33243549 Email: <a href="mailto:shericoat@yahoo.co.uk">shericoat@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Female
11.	Olusola Adesina	Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN)	7 Awosika Crescent Ijafo Estate, P. M. B.809 Akure Ondo State. Tel: 080-33066720 Fax: 234-34-244489 Email: <a href="mailto:cowanhone@yahoo.com">cowanhoney@yahoo.com</a>	Female
12.	Ajayi Oluwafemi	Intervention for the less Privilege	4, Ekiti Avenue Akure Tel: 080 - 35772000 Email: <a href="mailto:mogbadun2002@yahoo.com">mogbadun2002@yahoo.com</a>	Male
13.	Dr. Bola Abosedede Ofi	Women Initiative and Development	24,Lodoke Akintola Road Bodija, Ibadan or C/o Department of Nursing, University of Ibadan. Tel: 080 - 34023572 Email: <a href="mailto:bolaaoofi@yahoo.com">bolaaoofi@yahoo.com</a>	Female
14.	Olu Ogunrotimi	Environmental Development and Family Health Organisation (EDFHO)	34 Housing Estate Road, off Iworoko Road Opopogboro, P. O. Box 1833 Ado Ekiti Tel: 030-251434,250328 Fax: 030-251434	Male

			Email: <a href="mailto:edfho@yahoo.com">edfho@yahoo.com</a>	
15.	Olamke Lawal	Association for Economic and Community Development	No. 14, old Lagos Abeokuta Road, Lafencog Lafenwa Abeokuta, Ogun State. Tel: 080 - 33378553 or 080 - 33452553 Email: <a href="mailto:lafenwa@europe">lafenwa@europe</a>	Female
16.	Jolowu Akinrosoye	The News Magazine	Ibadan Office	Male
17.	Bayo Akamo	New Nigerian Newspapers	Ibadan Office	Male
18.	Chief Mrs. Bisi Ogunleye	Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN)	7 Awosika Crescent Ijafo Estate, P. M. B.809 Akure, Ondo State. Tel: 080-33066720 Fax: 234-34-244489 Email: <a href="mailto:cowanhone@yahoo.com">cowanhoney@yahoo.com</a>	Female

## **APPENDIX E: THANK YOU LETTER TO PARTICIPANTS**

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: WORKSHOP ON “ECONOMIC /BUDGET LITERACY: THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE”IBADAN, July 14 - 15 2004**

We hope you had a safe trip back to your destinations. ABANTU wishes to thank you for taking time off your busy schedule to be at the Economic/Budget Literacy workshop in Ibadan.

Your participation and contributions are highly appreciated. We hope you will carry out your action plan as indicated by you to help ABANTU follow-up on the training.

Find attached the workshop report. Once again thank you and we look forward to more opportunities to network and explore issues of mutual interest.

Yours Sincerely

Helen Kezie-Nwoha  
Program Coordinator.